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# GUIDE TO LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY 

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## PREFACE

Most of the purposes of this handbook are obvious. It is intended primarily to furnish a means of access to the various aspects of development of those states which are collectively termed Latin America. Until lately little attempt has been made to study the evolution and international importance of our southern neighbors, as the paucity of comprehensive works on Hispanic America witnesses. Only with the increasing commercial importance of these states have we become aware of the existence of a number of large and potentially wealthy and powerful nations at our very door; and it must be confessed that as the origin of this interest was commercial, the basis of our concern continues to be primarily economic. Hence, we have been studying Latin-American social and cultural development largely for the purpose of understanding Latin-American business methods and opportunities.

We are coming to realize, however, that these southern republics have more to offer than mere opportunities for commercial and financial exploitation. It becomes increasingly evident that here are great nations in the making, having their own distinct types of institutions and culture, their own likes and dislikes, and, withal, a growing consciousness of self-dependence and strength which makes them constantly more worthy of consideration as friends or foes.

In a careful, sympathetic study of these budding nations we have the true germs of genuine Pan-Americanism. Only by thorough mutual understanding can all the nations of the western hemisphere develop a spirit of international coöperation based no longer on diplomatic expression of good will, but upon the recognition of common aims and interests toward the promotion of the common welfare.

It may be that proper appreciation of the existing mutual dependence can arrive only through the strengthening of the economic bonds already created. A study of our commercial relations with Latin America shows that the two Americas are essentially inter-dependent. For that reason, a considerable portion of the accompanying syllabus has been devoted to such considerations, in the hope that through the study of this practical basis of inter-American relations there may arise a PanAmerican consciousness of common aims and interests, to which this little book is sincerely dedicated.
H. L. H.

Tufts College
February, 1922

## SKELETON OUTLINE

I. The Colonial Era of Latin-American History
A. The European Background
B. The Era of Discovery and Conquest
C. Iberian Colonies and Institutions in America
II. Evolution of the Latin-American Nations
A. The Struggles for Independence
B. Rise of the South American Republics
C. Course of the Northern Latin States and Dependencies
III. Latin-American Problems and Collective Development
A. National Growth of Latin States
B. Contemporary Social Conditions
C. Economic and Industrial Progress
IV. Pan-American and International Relations
A. Evolution of American Policies
B. Foreign Business and Trade Relations

## CONTENTS

PAGE
Bibliography ..... I
List of Outline Maps ..... 19
I. The Colonial Era of Latln-American History
A. The European Background.
I. Spanish and Portuguese Origins. a. The Racial Basis of Iberian History ..... 23
b. Rise of the Spanish Kingdom ..... 24
c. Hispanic Life and Institutions. ..... 25
2. Basis of the Expansion of Europe. a. Forces and Factors in Colonial Expansion ..... 26
b. Widening of the European Horizon ..... 28
B. The Era of Discovery and Conquest.
r. The Unveiling of the New World.
a. The Finding of Western Lands ..... 29
b. Character of the New World ..... 30
c. Native Life in Hispanic America. ..... 31
2. Beginning of the Occupation of America.
a. First Stages in Colonization. ..... 32
b. The Conquest of Indian States ..... 34
C. Iberian Colonies and Institutions in America.

1. Colonial Government and Territorial Expansion.
a. Methods of Iberian Imperial Control. ..... 35
b. The Rise of Spanish Agricultural Colonies ..... 36
c. The Portuguese in Brazil ..... 37
2. General Survey of Colonial Economic Development. a. Trade and Colonial Competition ..... 39
b. Internal Administration of the Colonies. ..... 40
c. Labor Problems and Industrial Progress ..... 41
3. Eighteenth Century Social Conditions.
a. Religious Institutions in the Colonies ..... 43
b. Phases of Social Evolution ..... 44
II. Evolution of the Latin-American Nations
A. The Struggles for Independence. ..... PAGE
r. The Liberation of Spanish South America.
a. Preliminaries of Latin-American Independence ..... 46
b. Early Phases of the Revolutionary Movements ..... 47
c. The Final Series of South American Revolutions ..... 48
4. Minor Revolutionary Movements.
a. The Independence of Brazil. ..... 50
b. Revolution in Mexico and the Caribbean ..... 51
5. The Establishment of Latin-American Independence.
a. Evolution of a Policy of American Isolation ..... 52
b. Recognition: the Monroe Doctrine ..... 53
B. Rise of the South American Republics.
r. Rise of Progressive Latin-American States.
a. The Development of Argentina ..... 55
b. The Progress of Brazil ..... 56
c. The Growth of Chile ..... 57
d. The National History of Uruguay. ..... 59
6. Course of the Undeveloped Republics.
$a$. The Caribbean States: Venezuela and Colombia. ..... 60
b. The Pacific States: Ecuador and Peru ..... 61
c. The Interior States: Bolivia and Paraguay ..... 63
C. Course of the Northern Latin States and Dependencies.
r. History of the Continental Republics.
a. Outline of Mexican Evolution. ..... 64
b. The Central American States ..... 66
7. Island States and Colonies.
a. The West Indian Republics ..... 67
b. Foreign Colonial Possessions in Latin America ..... 68
III. Latin-American Problems and Collective Development
4.- National Growth of Latin-American States.
8. Stages in National Evolution.
a. The Age of Dictators, 1826-1852 ..... 70
b. The Struggle for Political Stability, $1852-1876$ ..... 71
c. The Period of National Progress, 1876-1922 ..... 72

## CONTENTS

2. Political Characteristics of Latin-American States. PAGE
ta. Types of Latin-American Government. ..... 74
b. Governmental Policies and Administration ..... 75
3. Latin-American Inter-State Relations.
a. Partial Disintegration and Resultant Problems ..... 76
b. Aspects of Inter-State Difficulties ..... 78
B. Contemporary Latin-American Social Conditions.
4. Analysis of Latin-American Society.
$+a$. The Social Structure. ..... 79
$+b$. Types of Social and Labor Problems ..... 8I
$+c$. Aspects of Latin-American Life and Customs ..... 82
5. Intellectual and Cultural Development.

- a. Problems and Progress in Education ..... 83
-b. Attainments in General Culture ..... 85
c. Evidences of Civic Spirit ..... 86
C. Latin-American Economic and Industrial Progress.1. Types of Farming Activities.
a. Plant Industries of the Tropics ..... 87
-b. Agricultural Development in Temperate Regions ..... 88
c. Importance of Live Stock Industries ..... 90

2. Mining and Manufacturing Conditions.

- a. Exploitation of Natural Resources ..... 91
- b. Rise of Manufacturing Industries ..... 92
IV. Pan-American and International Relations
A. Evolution of American Policies.

1. Transition Stages of the Monroe Doctrine.
a. Early Variations of the Monroe Doctrine ..... 94
b. Phases of the American Doctrine ..... 95
2. The Caribbean Policy of the United States.
a. The Isthmian Canal and Its Problems ..... 97
b. Hegemony of the United States in Central America ..... 98
c. American Interests in the West Indies ..... 99
3. Recent Theories of Latin-American Relations. a. European Attitude toward the American Doctrine. ..... IOI
b. The Latin-American Doctrine. ..... 102
c. Pan-Americanism ..... 104
B. Foreign Business and Trade Relations. PAGE
r. Factors in Latin-American Trade Development.a. Monetary and Banking Conditions.105
b. Latin-American Business Methods. ..... 106
c. Features of Commercial Regulation ..... 108
$t d$. Problems of Internal Communication and Transpor- tation. ..... 109
$e$. Shipping and Port Facilities. ..... IIO
4. Survey of United States Business Relations.
-a. Beginnings of Economic Penetration ..... 112
-b. Obstacles to American Commercial Success ..... 113
5. Elements of Future Commercial Growth.
a. Shipping Methods in Latin-American Trade. ..... 114
b. Considerations Essential to Commercial Success ..... 115
c. Efforts toward Future Trade Development ..... II7
Topics for Special Investigation ..... 119

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## LIST OF OUTLINE MAPS

## AND SUGGESTIONS FOR USE

I. The European Background of Hispanic-American History, facing p. 28.

To show: ${ }^{1}$
Racial elements in the Iberian peninsula
Political evolution of Spain and Portugal
Geographic, economic, and ethnographic conditions
Principal Hispanic ports; etc.
Map references: ${ }^{2}$
Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, p. 15.
Cheyney, Europcan Background of American History, p. 80.
Dow, Allas of Europcan History, pp. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15 , etc.
Grant, Passing of the Greal Race, pp. 266-272.
Muir, Hammond's New Historical Allas, pp. 1-4, 6-9, 18-19.
Putzger, IIistorischer Schul-Allas, pp. 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, 16, $17,20$.
Shepherd, Hislorical Allas, pp. 2, 34, 38, 45, 54, 82, 83.
II. The Field of Discovery and Conquest, facing p. 34.

To show:
Native peoples in the New World
Early voyages of discovery
${ }^{1}$ These and subsequent suggestions are given to indicate but a few of the several ways in which the accompanying outline maps may be employed. The maps may be prepared to show any one of the features here proposed, or several of them, or other phases of Hispanic-American development not mentioned.
${ }^{2}$ It is practically impossible to give a complete list of maps suitable for study or use in preparing the outline maps according to specifications. Many of the best maps for special purposes are to be found in periodicals and bulletins. Those cited here are more or less general in character, and will often have to be supplemented from other sources.

Papal Line of Demarcation and Treaty of Torredesillas
First Spanish settlements in America
The conquest of Mexico and Peru; etc.

## Map references:

Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, pp. 6, 9, 18, 30, 143, etc.
Bourne, Spain in America, p. 35.
Dow, Atlas of European History, p. 16.
Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, pp. 46-47.
Koebel, South America, p. 9.
Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 105-111.
III. Colonial Expansion in America, facing p. 44.

To show:
Establishment of the continental colonies
Hispanic colonial administrative districts
Areas of missionary (Jesuit) activity
Hispanic possessions at their greatest extent
Principal centers of colonial population; etc.

## Map references:

Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America, pp. 63, 68, 250, 390, 399.
Bourne, Spain in America, p. I35.
Dawson, The South American Republics, I, p. 512.
Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, pp. 47-50, 53, 56.
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Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 128, 136, 214-215.
Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 82, 136.
IV. The Revolutionary Period in Souti America, facing p. ${ }^{22}$.

To show:
Fields of filibustering activity
Important fleet movements
Revolutionary campaigns and decisive battles
Progress toward independence; etc.

## LIST OF OUTLINE MAPS

Map references:
Dawson, The South American Republics, II, p. 489.
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Muir, Hammond's New Historical Allas, pp. 51, 58.
Sweet, Hislory of Latin America, pp. 156, 170.
V. The American Mediterranean, facing p. 68.

To show:
The present and proposed canal routes
Economic conditions in the northern republics
United States' "protectorates"
European colonial possessions
Routes of trade and commerce; etc.
Map references:
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National Geographic Magazine, xxxiv, p. 402; xli, p. 221 .
Shepherd, Historical Allas, pp. 181, 187, 201, 213.
Sweet, History of Latin America, pp. 170, 243, 245, 250, 251.
VI. Hispanic-American Political Development, facing
p. 78.

To show:
The Monroe Doctrine
Types of Latin-American government
Tendencies toward disintegration or consolidation
Boundary controversies and adjustments
Inter-state and foreign wars; etc.

## Map references:

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Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 201-203, 213.

## VII. Economic Conditions in South America, facing p. 92.

## To show:

Geographical and climatic conditions
Natural resources: minerals, forests, water power
Areas of animal and vegetable production
Manufacturing industries
Principal ports, lines of navigation; etc.
Map references:
Garcia-Calderon, Latin America, p. 401.
Koebel, South America, p. 292.
Muir, Hammond's New Historical Atlas, p. 58.
National Geographic Magazine, xl, p. 238.
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Shepherd, Historical Atlas, pp. 179-182.
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VIII. Pan-American Relations, facing p. io4.

To show:
The Panama Canal and its use
The proposed Pan-American railway
Principal highways and railroads of Latin America
Attitude of Latin America toward the Great War; etc.
Map references:
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## I. THE COLONIAL ERA OF LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY

## A. THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

i. Spanish and Portuguese Origins
a. The Racial Basis of Iberian History.
(1) The Formative Period.
(a) Physical Characteristics of the Peninsula.
i. Its size and position.
ii. Topography and climate: their influence.
(b) The Early Inhabitants of Spain.
i. Nature of the primitive Celto-Iberians.
ii. Extent of Carthaginian and Roman colonization.
iii. Spain "more Roman than Rome."
iv. Permanent effects of Roman domination.
(2) Later Racial and Cultural Elements.
(a) The Germanic Invasions.
i. Successive waves of Teutonic barbarians.
ii. Culture of the Visigothic Kingdom.
(b) The Mohammedan Régime.
i. Character of the Moslem conquest.
ii. Survival of Christian centers of resistance.
iii. Development of Moorish culture and institutions.
(c) Characteristics of the Conquering Race.
i. Psychological traits: African fanaticism.
ii. Individualism and its aspects.

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Chapman, A History of Spain, pp. 1-52, 202-209.
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Ripley, Races of Europe.
Sergi, The Mediterranean Race.
b. Rise of the Spanish Kingdom.
(I) The Christian Reconquest of the Peninsula.
(a) The Creation of Christian Kingdoms.
i. Gradual recovery of the peninsula.
ii. Final expulsion of the Moors.
iii. Remaining veneer of Moorish blood and culture.
(b) Development of the Christian States.
i. Origin of Leon.
ii. Rise of Castile, Aragon, Portugal.
iii. Existence of smaller feudal states.
(2) The Union of Spanish Principalities.
(a) Feudal Conditions in the Peninsula.
i. Prevalence of anarchy.
ii. Absorption of the smaller states.
iii. Merging of Castile and Aragon.
iv. Addition of other territories.
(b) Political Institutions in Early Spain.
i. Appearance of liberal government: the cortes.
ii. Growth of despotism under Ferdinand.
iii. Later effects on Spain of America's wealth.

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c. Hispanic Life and Institutions.
( I ) Religious and Political Organization.
(a) The Ecclesiastical System.
i. Relations of the Papacy and Spain: the Moors.
ii. The Prevalence of religious orders: The Inquisition.
iii. Church influence on autocratic government.
(b) The Growth of Towns.
i. Origin of Iberian towns.
ii. The several factors in their growth.
iii. Relation of town and national government.
(c) Nature of the Legal and Administrative Systems.
i. Preservation of the Visigothic code.
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i. History of agriculture in the peninsula.
ii. Effects of the Moorish wars.
iii. Nature and extent of industry.
iv. The basis of social gradations.
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a. Forces and Factors in Colonial Expansion.
(1) The Intellectual Awakening in Europe.
(a) Causes and Nature of the Renaissance.
i. Origin and spread of the movement.
ii. Commercial results of the Crusades.
iii. Rise of towns: increasing wealth.
(b) Effects of the Renaissance Movement.
i. Decline of medieval ignorance and superstition.
ii. Spread of the scientific spirit.
iii. New theories concerning the earth.
(2) The Commercial Revolution.
(a) Effects of the Renaissance Spirit.
i. Improvements in shipbuilding.
ii. Development of navigating instruments.
iii. Influence of the printing press.
(b) Development of Commerce and Industry.
i. Decline of trade with the Orient.
ii. Growth of new markets and trade demands.
iii. Opening of new fields of commerce.
(c) Immediate Factors Coöperating in the Discovery of America.
i. The spirit of investigation.
ii. Demand for new sources of supply.
iii. Personal efforts of European monarchs.

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(1) The Services of Portugal.
(a) Condition of Portugal in the Fifteenth Century.
i. Extent of national development.
ii. Nature of her political institutions.
iii. Character of Portuguese society.
iv. Influence of position and climate.
(b) Portuguese Explorations.
i. Work of Prince Henry, "the Navigator."
ii. Survey of the African coast.
iii. Discovery of a water route to India.
iv. Effect on Portuguese interest in America.
(2) The Prelude to Spanish Discoveries.
(a) Spain in 1492.
i. Recent national unification.
ii. End of the Moorish wars.
iii. Need of outlets for national energy.
(b) Early Career of Christopher Columbus.
i. His birthplace: early experiences.
ii. Influence of Marco Polo.
iii. Columbus' attempts to obtain royal support.
iv. His final commission by Spain.

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(1) Early Stages of Discovery.
(a) Columbus' First Voyage.
i. Trials of the voyage: "Land!"
ii. The first attempt at colonization.
iii. The triumphal return of the Pathfinder.
iv. European ideas and activities revolutionized.
(b) Supplementary Discoveries.
i. Later explorations of Columbus.
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iii. Cabral and the Portuguese claim to Brazil.
(c) The Naming of the Western World.
i. Supposed voyages of Americus Vespuccius.
ii. Spread and influence of his writings.
(2) Defining of the New World.
(a) Partition of Colonial Realms.
i. The first papal Line of Demarcation, 1493 .
ii. The Treaty of Tordesillas, I494.
(b) Supplementary Discoveries and Exploration.
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ii. Discovery of the South Sea.
iii. The charting of coast lines.

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(1) Physical Characteristics of Latin America.
(a) General Considerations.
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ii. Location and direction of highland regions.
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(b) Natural Physical Divisions.
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ii. Importance of the continental coastal plains.
iii. Value of river and lake systems.
(c) Suitability for European Colonization.
i. Range of temperature and rainfall.
ii. Adaptation of soil to agriculture and grazing.
iii. Kinds, extent and location of minerals.
(2) Organic Resources of Hispanic America.
(a) Species of Native Plant Life.
i. Forests as aids and obstacles.
ii. Extent and variety of food plants.
(b) Kinds and Distribution of Animal Life.
i. Effects of game and fish on early development.
ii. Larger American animals: historical importance.

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(a) The Civilized Groups of Peoples.
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(b) Barbarian and Savage Groups.
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iii. Distribution of aborigines in South America.
(2) Characteristics of the Indian.
(a) American Native Life and Individual Traits.
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ii, The Indian as warrior and servitor.
(b) Nature of Indian Institutions.
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ii. Social and religious customs.
(c) Influence of the Indian on Colonization.
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iii. The Indian and the labor problem.
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(a) Motives for and Methods of Colonization.
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.iii. Early exploitation of the natives.
(b) Colonies Planted in the Era of Discovery.
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ii. Occupation of the smaller islands.
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iv. Conquest and settlements in Cuba.
(2) Settlements on the Mainland.
(a) Survey of the Central American Coast.
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ii. Motives for colonization in Darien.
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(b) Summary of the Early Period.
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ii. Destruction of natives.
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(a) Early Projects for Conquest.
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a. Methods of Iberian Imperial Control.
(1) Origin of Colonial Institutions.
(a) Spanish Governmental Machinery.
i. Nature of the Spanish kingship.
ii. Political bodies: their centralization and power.
(b) Colonial Administrative Development.
i. Relation of the Crown and the Indies.
ii. Evolution of new administrative councils.
iii. Re-application of Spanish judicial offices.
(2) Development of Hispanic Institutions in the Colonies.
(a) Nature of the Spanish Colonial Offices.
i. Evolution of the office of adelantado.
ii. Functions of the Captain-General.
iii. Creation of the Viceroy: his prerogatives.
(b) Inter-relation of Administrative Districts.
i. Government of the province: corregidor.
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b. The Rise of Spanish Agricultural Colonies.
(I) Spanish Penetration from the Caribbean.
(a) Foundations of Venezuela.
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iii. Later development and exploitation.
iv. Handicaps from pirates and privateers.
(b) Establishment of New Granada.
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ii. Establishment and extension of Mexican government.
(2) Atlantic Settlements: Rio de la Plata.
(a) Early Attempts at Colonization.
i. Motives for and sites of early settlements.
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(b) Success of the La Plata Settlements.
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iii. Effects of the Treaty of Tordesillas.
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(b) Beginnings of Colonial Interference.
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(a) The Age of Buccaneering.
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(a) The Tariff System.
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ii. Export tariff regulations.
(b) Types of Crown Monopolies.
i. Restriction of colonial manufacturing.
ii. Royal control of colonial commodities.
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(b) Methods Used in Indian Employment.
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(c) Labor Legislation and Control.
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ii. Attitude of the Crown: early regulation.
iii. Reform agitation: Las Casas and the "New Laws."
iv. Reaction of the labor system on respective races.
(2) Extent of Colonial Economic Development.
(a) Growth of the Mining Industry.
i. Kinds and location of mineral wealth.
ii. Methods of mining and shipping.
iii. Value of the annual mine production.
(b) Relative Importance of Agriculture and Grazing.
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(c) Relations of Church and State.
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ii. Later expulsion of the Jesuits.
(2) The Church in Social and Economic Life.
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(I) Organization of Colonial Society.
(a) The Contact of Races.
i. Absence of Spanish family life in Americe.
ii. Iberian tendencies: mingling with natives.
iii. Natural results of unequal race contact.
(b) Composition of the Latin Americans.
i. Relative proportions of the three racial elements.
ii. Complexity of mixtures: their nomenclature.
iii. Racial comparison of Latin-American states.
(c) The Social Scale.
i. Rise of the class system.
ii. Comparison with present conditions.
(2) Practical Aspects of the Class System.
(a) Social Organization and Politics.
i. Dominance of native-born Spanish.
ii. The position occupied by creoles.
iii. Status of the mixed classes: divide et impera.
iv. Conditions in Portuguese Brazil.
(b) Social Customs and Style of Life.
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ii. Social and moral abuses.

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iii. Colonial contrasts in country and city. iv. Degrees of culture, education, and literature.

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## II. EVOLUTION OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS

## A. THE STRUGGLES FOR INDEPENDENCE

i. The Liberation of Spanish South America
a. Preliminaries of Latin-American Independence.

(1) Causes of General Discontent.
(a) Factors in the Spanish Colonial Policy.
i. Despotic character of the Spanish colonial régime.
ii. Administrative abuses of colonial officials.
iii. Effects of Spanish economic policy.
iv. Official jealousy: creoles $v s$. native Spanish.
(b) The Intellectual Basis: Invasions of Ideas.
i. Constant evasion of Spanish censorship.
ii. Introduction of French and English philosophy.
iii. Influence of the American and French revolutions.
iv. Effects of Latin-American travel abroad.
(2) The Immediate Background of the Revolutions.
(a) The European Situation.
i. French occupation of Portugal and Spain.
ii. Napoleon's designs on American colonies.
iii. Colonial loyalty: the juntas.
iv. Paradoxical situation of the colonies.
(b) Latin-American Characteristics in 1806.
i. Propaganda of English and American agents: motives.
ii. Organization of revolutionary societies abroad.
iii. Absence of concrete issues for revolution.
iv. General lack of revolutionary interest in Latin America.

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(1) Composition of the Revolutionary Forces.
(a) South American Patriots.
i. Importance of the personal element in revolution.
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iii. Their contributions to Latin-American history.
(b) Further Active Elements in the Wars of Liberation.
i. Disaffection of the creoles: their revolt.
ii. Enlistment of English and American volunteers.
(2) The First Series of Revolts.
(a) The Services of Francisco Miranda.
i. His early efforts abroad: results.
ii. The revolt of 1797: its failure.
iii. The filibustering expedition of 1806 .
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## 2. Island States and Colonies

a. The West Indian Republics.
(1) Bases of West Indian History.
(a) Physiography of the West Indies.
i. Their volcanic origin: topography.
ii. Climatic, soil, and moisture conditions.
(b) Social conditions and Economic Resources.
i. Racial elements: proportions of negroes.
ii. Natural resources and agricultural adaptation.
(2) The Rise of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
(a) Evolution of the Republic of Haiti.
i. Origin and character of French control.
ii. Revolution under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
iii. Establishment of a negro despotism.
iv. Political distress and United States intervention.
(b) The History of Santo Domingo.
i. Relation to the Haitian Republic.
ii. Wars for independence from Spain and Haiti.
iii. Establishment of the Dominican Republic.
iv. Loss of financial independence.
(3) A Survey of Cuban Development.
(a) Political Changes in Cuba.
i. Spanish misrule and Cuban revolts.
ii. Liberation and formation of a republic.
iii. Relations with the United States and Europe.
(b) Economic and Social Conditions.
i. Growth of the sugar and tobacco industries.
ii. Progress in education and general culture.

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b. Foreign Colonial Possessions in Latin America.
(I) European Colonies on the American Continent.
(a) British Interests in Central America.
i. Origin and extent of British Honduras.
ii. Economic and diplomatic aspects of the colony.
iii. British relations with Nicaragua.
(b) The Guianas in Latin-American History.
i. Early English attempts at colonization.
ii. Activities of the Dutch West India Company.


iii. Establishment of French settlements.
iv. Nature of the colonists and their governments.
v. Lack of progress in the Guianas.
(2) Maritime Colonies in the New World.
(a) European Island Colonies.
i. Location and extent of British possessions.
ii. Remaining French holdings.
iii. Extent of the Dutch West Indies.
iv. Miscellaneous colonial holdings: the Falklands.
v. Political and commercial importance of these colonies.
(b) United States Possessions in the Caribbean.
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## III. LATIN-AMERICAN PROBLEMS AND COLLECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

A. NATIONAL GROWTH OF LATIN-AMERICAN STATES
i. Stages in National Evolution
a. The Age of Dictators, 1826-1852.
(I) Explanation of the Period.
(a) Causes of the Dictator Phenomenon.
i. The lack of political experience.
ii. Opportunities for usurpation of power.
iii. Absence of foreign contact and restraint.
iv. Limits of the period of dictators.
(b) Characteristic Features of Personal Government.
i. Promulgation of constitutions and pronunciamentos.
ii. Government for the privileged.
iii. The attitude of the masses.
iv. Frequency of change of control.
(2) Characteristics and Methods of Dictators.
(a) Usual Traits of the Group.
i. Personal ambition and vanity.
ii. Dependence on military despotism.
iii. Distribution of political spoils.
iv. Their methods of silencing opposition.
(b) Comparison of Typical Dictators.
i. Enlightened despotism of Guzmán Blanco.
ii. Paraguay under Francia and Carlos López.
iii. Constructive work of Ramon Castilla. Pem
iv. Rosas and Argentine nationality.
v. Character of the Diaz régime. ( 187 ? -1910 )

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b. The Struggle for Political Stability, 1852-1876.
(r) General Characteristics of the Period.
(a) Rise of Factions and Parties.
i. Causes for rival factions: usual number.
ii. Elements represented in party politics.
iii. Bearing of parties on political stability.
(b) The Character of Political Issues.
i. Predominance of religious and group interests.
ii. Frequent clashes between hostile parties.
iii. Sporadic appearance of dictators.
(2) Outcome of the Transition Period.
(a) Effects of Party Evolution.
i. Partial extension of the franchise: reasons.
ii. Beginning of internal improvements.
iii. Growing strength of the liberal elements.
(b) Frequent Changes in Form of Government.
i. Numerous changes in New Granada.
ii. Federal tendencies in Venezuela.
iii. Centripetal forces in Argentina.
(c) The Evolution of Brazil.
i. Continued adherence to monarchy.
ii. Gradual and peaceful political development.

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[Also see histories of individual states.]
c. The Period of National Progress, 1876-1922.
(1) General Character of the Recent Period.
(a) Causes for New and Changed Conditions.
i. Growth in political experience.
ii. Partial lessening of economic evils.
iii. Development of natural resources.
iv. Effects of foreign capital and immigration.
(b) Phases of Political and Social Progress.
i. Rise of a new aristocracy of wealth.
ii. Further extension of popular governmental control.
iii. Improvements in cultural activities.
iv. Interest in social and labor problems.
(2) Brief Survey of Recent Development.
(a) Changes in National Status.
i. Further political changes in Colombia.
ii. Mexican improvements under Diaz.
iii. Establishment of the United States of Brazil.
iv. Significance of the Chilean crisis of 189 g .
v. The liberation of Cuba.
(b) Outstanding Results of the Recent Period.
i. General advance and progress in Latin America.
ii. Extension of prestige abroad.

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[Also see histories of individual states.]

## 2. Political Characteristics of LatinAmerican States

a. Types of Latin-American Government.
(r) The Latin-American Conception of Government.
(a) Theories of Democracy and Representation.
i. Latin-American definition of democracy.
ii. Usual bases of representation and suffrage.
-iii. Absence of belief in political toleration.
(b) The Attitude toward Constitutional Government.
-i. Constitutions as statements of ideals.
ii. Frequent changes in instruments of government.
(c) The Varieties of Latin-American Republics.
i. Instances of centralized government.
ii. Rise of federal republics.
iii. Factors determining the form of government.
(2) Functions and Departments of Government.
(a) The Executive Authority.
-i. Methods of presidential nomination and election.
ii. Types and functions of executive councils.
(b) The Legislative Branch.
i. Predominance of the bi-cameral system.
ii. Methods of election: qualifications.
iii. Tendencies toward parliamentary government.
(c) The Judiciary.
i. Usual types and interrelation of courts.
ii. Selection and functions of judges: Roman law.

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b. Governmental Policies and Administration.
(I) Government Revenue and National Policy.
(a) Sources of State Funds.
i. Size and location of the burden of taxation.
ii. Kinds of excise taxes and internal revenue.
iii. The tariff as a political issue.
iv. Questions relating to currency and national debts.
(b) Matters of General Policy.
i. Military systems and universal service.
ii. Interest in internal development.
iii. Attitude toward social and religious problems.
(2) Features of Political Activity.
(a) Nature of Political Issues.
i. Government for party interests.
ii. The dominance of financial issues.
iii. Questions of internal improvement.
(b) Party Politics and Alignment.
i. Types of conservative and progressive parties.
ii. Political malcontents and party change.
iii. Religious matters in party organization.
(c) Political Abuses and Partial Remedies.
i. Relative absence of public opinion: illiteracy.
ii. Kinds and extent of political corruption.
iii. Inefficiency of bureaucratic government.
iv. Election reform: the ballot in Argentina.

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[Also see histories of individual republics.]
3. Latin-American Inter-State Relations
a. Partial Disintegration and Resultant Problems.
(1) Dissolution of Early Federations.
(a) Centrifugal Tendencies after the Revolutionary Wars.
i. The forces tending toward disintegration.
ii. The question of centralization versus federation.
iii. Character of the states decentralized or disrupted.
iv. Impossibility of a United States of South America.
(b) The Early Disappearance of Great Colombia.
i. Origin and first extent of the state.
ii. Its basis: the individual prowess of Bolivar.
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(c) Decline of the Central American Federation.
i. Formation of the federation, $1824-1825$.
ii. Elements of discord: inter-state rivalry.
iii. Dissolution of the pact.
iv. Subsequent attempts at federation, e.g.: 1842, 1847 , 1921.
v. Recent inter-state relations: the Court of Justice.
(2) Resolution of Forces in Unstable Political Combinations.
(a) Separation of Santo Domingo and Haiti.
i. Their mutual wars for independence.
ii. The establishment of separate republics: causes.
(b) The Panama-Colombia Controversy.
i. Long standing grievances against Colombia.
ii. Panama's unsuccessful attempts at revolution.
iii. Factors in the revolution of 1903.
iv. Continuation of strained Colombian relations.

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## b. Aspects of Inter-State Difficulties.

( 1$)$ Serious Internecine Wars.
(a) The War against Paraguay, 1864-1870.
i. Causes of the war: Francisco Lopez.
ii. The desperate character of the struggle.
iii. Effects on the warring powers.
iv. Disappearance of quarrels in mutual recovery.
(b) The War of the Pacific, 1879-1883.
i. Origin of the boundary and political disputes.
ii. The economic basis: nitrates.
iii. Course of the war and Chilean success.
iv. Adjustment of the Tacna-Arica question.
v. Recent phases: submission to the League of Nations.
(2) Non-militant Adjustment of Contentions.
(a) The Use of Arbitration.
i. The Chile-Argentina boundary controversy.
ii. Significance of the Christ of the Andes.
iii. Other settlements by arbitration.
(b) Recent Attempts at Coöperation.
i. Purpose of the A B C alliance.
ii. Latin-American representation at The Hague.
iii. Results of the Washington Peace Conference (1907).
iv. The real status of Pan-Americanism.
(c) Prospects for Future Accord.
i. Existing difficulties: boundary problems, etc.
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## B. CONTEMPORARY LATIN-AMERICAN SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## i. Analysis of Latin-American Society

a. The Social Structure.
(r) Racial Elements in the Latin-American Nations.
(a) Racial Composition of Different States.
-i. Numerical predominance of the Indian.
ii. Regional distribution of negroes: Brazil.
iii. The "white" states: reasons.
(b) Relative Numbers of Racial Elements.
i. Difficulties of accurate estimation: the census.
ii. Latin-American methods of race determination.
iii. Approximation of numbers and ratios.
iv. Comparison of different sections.
(c) The Process of Race Amalgamation.
i. Lack of race prejudice: intermarriage.
ii. Types of racial mixtures: characteristics.

- iii. Effects of race mingling on national traits.
(2) Latin America as a Racial and Social Laboratory.
(a) The Addition of New Social Elements.
- i. Recent waves of immigration.
ii. European countries represented: motives.
iii. The trend of settlement.
(b) Effects of the Extensive Immigration.
i. Relative numbers of the new elements.
ii. Establishment of European group settlements.
iii. Latin-American attitude: immigration inducements.

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[Also see histories of individual republics.]
b. Types of Social and Labor Problems.
(r) The Bases of Latin-American Social Strata.
(a) The Higher Social Strata.
i. Political and social dominance of the whites.
ii. Influence of wealth and family in social standing.

- iii. Usual identity of political and social positions.
- iv. Relation between occupation and social gradations.
(b) The System of Peonage: Origin and Extent.
i. The economic basis for peonage.
ii. Social status and style of life of the peon.
iii. Variations in conditions of peonage.
iv. Forces supporting the system: labor regulations.
(2) The Problems of Social Life.
(a) Housing and Health Conditions.
i. Housing conditions in city and country.
ii. Significance of the death rate: figures.
iii. Rising interest in housing and sanitation.
iv. Important work by Americans: Guayaquil; Panama.
(b) Questions of a Moral Nature.
i. Moral laxity: marriage laws and their abuse.
ii. Increasing prevalence of divorce.
iii. Resultant evils and proposed remedies.
(c) Problems Relating to the Church.
i. Extensive power and influence of the clergy.
ii. Luxury and corruption in the Church.
iii. Exploitation of the ignorant masses.
iv. Movements toward separation of Church and State.

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c. Aspects of Latin-American Life and Customs.
(I) Features of Individual Life and Family Character.
(a) The Latin-American Home.
i. Types of buildings: urban and rural.
-ii. The position of woman: variations.
iii. Nature of home life: hospitality.
iv. Comparison of classes as to housing and food.
(b) Influence of the Church: Irreligion.

- i. General attitude toward religious observances.
ii. Moral instruction and prevalence of immorality.
iii. Tendencies toward religious liberty.
(2) Types of Social Activities.
(a) Latin-American Sports and Diversions.
i. Influence of English, French and American games.
ii. Relative interest in outdoor sports.
iii. Popularity of animal baiting and racing.
(b) Popular Pastimes and Amusements.
-i. Prevalence and forms of gambling.
ii. Interest in festivals and carnivals.
iii. The place of the opera.
(c) Evidences of Latin Temperament.
i. Styles of dress: origin and ostentation.
ii. Characteristics of social etiquette.
iii. Social customs in business.

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2. Intellectual and Cultural Development
a. Problems and Progress in Education.
(1) Popular Education in Latin America.
(a) The Educational Problem.
-i. Illiteracy: causes and extent (percentages).
-ii. Obstacles to popular education: economic and religious.
(b) Progress in Popular Education.

- i. Compulsory elementary education laws: results.
ii. Nature and control of secondary schools.
iii. Foreign influences in education.
(c) Development of Higher Education.
-i. Establishment of universities: examples.
ii. Purpose and organization of universities.
iii. Character of advanced work: libraries and equipment.
(2) Achievements in Intellectual Endeavor.
(a) Development in the Arts and Sciences.
i. Beginnings of scientific education.
ii. Industrial and technical instruction.
iii. Progress in educational methods.
(b) Interest in Educational Problems.
i. Establishment of normal schools.
-ii. Attempts at rural education.
iii. Evidences of popular interest in education.
iv. Immensity of the educational problem.

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b. Atiainments in General Culture.
(1) Evidences of Public Spirit.
(a) Growth of Charitable Institutions.
i. Treatment of pauperism and delinquency.
ii. Methods of treatment of crime.
iii. Number and nature of public service institutions.
(b) Attempts at Social and Intellectual Instruction:
i. Establishment of public libraries.
ii. Nature and growth of Latin-American journalism.
iii. Characteristic newspapers and magazines.
(2) Advance and Accomplishments in the Fine Arts.
(a) Latin-American Writing and Literature.
i. Origin and development of literary forms.

- ii. Foreign influence: e.g., French.
iii. Lines of notable development.
iv. Outstanding names in poetry.
v. Progress in historical and scientific writing.
(b) Evidences of Artistic Capabilities.
i. Achievements in music.
ii. Latin-American painting and sculpture.
- iii. Attainments in architecture.
iv. Expression of the artistic impulse.

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(1) Evolution of Modern Latin-American Cities.
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ii. Improvements in sanitation.
iii. Sources of food supply: markets.
iv. Lighting, policing, and safety precautions.
(b) Traffic and Transportation Facilities.
i. Laws and customs of city traffic.
ii. Vehicles: predominance of motor cars.
iii. Extent of street railway systems.
iv. Ownership of public utilities.
(2) Noteworthy Features of the Latin-American Metropolis.
(a) Beautification of Centers of Population.
i. Cities as expression of life and culture.
ii. Character of streets and boulevards.
iii. Evidences of city planning: park systems.
iv. Influences of European cities: Paris.
(b) Types and Qualities of Civic Structures.
i. Prominence and character of public buildings.
ii. Number and quality of theatres.
iii. Comparison with cities of the United States.

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a. Plant Industries of the Tropics.
(I) Tropical Plants of Industry.
(a) Characteristics of Tropical Industries.
i. Extent and degree of soil cultivation.
ii. Types of labor and related problems.
(b) The Rubber Industry.
i. Origin of the trade: harvesting methods.
ii. Rapid growth of the rubber trade: value.
(c) ${ }^{\circ}$ Cultivation of Fabric Plants.
i. Extent of cotton production.
ii. Growing importance of flax, hemp, sisal.
(d) Production of Narcotics and Drugs.
i. Areas and relative value of tobacco cultivation.
ii. Varieties and sources of herbs and drugs.
(2) Commercial Varieties of Food Plants.
(a) Development of the Fruit Industry.
i. Extent of the banana industry: Costa Rica.
ii. Cultivation of citrus fruits.
iii. Methods of packing and shipping: chief markets.
(b) Coffee and Cocoa Production.
i. Areas of growth: Brazil.
ii. Cultivation and harvesting methods.
iii. Commercial value and markets.
(c) Sugar and Allied Industries.
i. Distribution of sugar areas: West Indies.
ii. Cultivation and milling methods.
iii. By-products: value of molasses and rum.

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(I) Factors in Temperate Farming.
(a) The Land Situation.
i.. Extent of public lands: homestead acts.
ii. Relation of cheap land to immigration.
iii. Conditions of sale: size of estates (haciendas).
(b) Aids to Agricultural Extension.
i. State provisions for bounties, loans, etc.
ii. Functions of tariffs and tax exemptions.
iii. Agricultural and farm loan banks.
(2) Character of Agricultural Activities.
(a) Distribution and Extent of Temperate Farming.
i. Dependence on climate and rainfall.

- ii. Serious lack of marketing facilities.
- iii. Production for local consumption.
iv. Competition between plant and stock farming.
(b) Latin-American Farming Methods.
i. Types of labor: peonage.
ii. The use of domestic animals.
iii. Kinds and quality of farm machinery.
(c) Variety and Importance of Farm Products.
i. Introduction of foreign food plants.
ii. The growing production of cereals.
iii. Relative value of grain exports.

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(I) Extent of the Grazing Business.
(a) Introductory Considerations.
i. Sections adapted to stock raising.
ii. Size of ranches (estancias); cf. western United States.
iii. Extent of cattle raising: Argentina.
iv. Varieties of marketable animals.
(b) Factors Contributing to the Grazing Industry.
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ii. Services of national expositions.
iii. Miscellaneous sources of propaganda.
(2) Economic Value of the Animal Industries.
(a) Stock Raising Methods:
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ii. Live stock breeding: evolution of new types.
iii. Rapid increase in live stock numbers.
iv. Application of scientific stock raising methods.
(b) Relation of Animal Growing to the Foreign Trade.
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(1) Extent and Vaiue of Mineral Wealth in Latin America.
(a) Nitrates and Their Utilization.
i. Nature and uses of nitrates: origin.
ii. Value of the South American fields: Chile.
iii. Methods of mining and shipping.
(b) Stores of Metals and Precious Stones.
i. Extent of deposits of precious metals.
ii. Annual output of silver and gold: Bolivia.
iii. Mining production of the baser metals.
iv. Quality and value of precious stones: Brazil.
(c) Growth of the Oil Industry.
i. Extent and value of oil fields: Mexico.
ii. Attraction of foreign capital.
(d) Factors in Mining Development.
i. Liberal mining concessions and regulations.
ii. Governmental encouragement: machinery importations.
(2) Resources of the Soil.
(a) Potentialities of the Tropics.
i. Unexplored tropical regions: primitive forests.
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(b) Exploitation of the Soil.
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iii. Available water power.

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- i. Scarcity of capital and skilled labor.
ii. Employment of foreign capital: instances.
- iii. Questions of machinery and fuel. + jowic
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- i. Recent interest in water power.
- ii. Regulation of duties: high protection.
iii. Government attention to industrial necessities.

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(2) Characteristics of Latin-American Manufactures.
(a) Types of Manufacturing Activity.
i. The appearance of textile factories.
ii. Character of the metal industries.
iii. Manufacture of sugar products.
- iv. Packing industries and manufacture of by-products.
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(b) The Relation of Manufacturing and commerce.
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## IV. PAN-AMERICANISM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## A. EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN POLICIES

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a. Early Variations of the Monroe Doctrine.
(I) Corollaries of National Expansion.
(a) The Period of National Realization.
i. Interpretations of the Doctrine from 1823 to 1826 .
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(b) The Monroe Doctrine in National Aggression.
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(2) Growth of the Idea of Intervention.
(a) The French Invasion of Mexico, 186i-1867.
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(b) The Doctrine of Paramount Interest.
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(2) Recent views of the American Doctrine.
(a) Growing Influence of Caribbean Affairs.
i. Effects of the Spanish-American War.
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(b) Doctrinal Pronouncements of Recent Administrations.
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(r) Survey of Latin-American Monetary Systems.
(a) Nature of the Coinage.
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ii. Usual small circulation of coin.
(b) Character of the Currency.
i. Wide variations in monetary systems.
ii. Extent and value of paper currency.
iii. Causes of wide fluctuations.
(2) The Banking Situation.
(a) Latin-American Financial Methods.

- i. Government finance: indebtedness and solvency.
ii. Bond issues and speculation.
iii. Corporation financing methods: exchanges.
(b) Influence of Foreign Banks.
i. European dominance of finance.
ii. Number and size of Latin-American banks.
iii. Kinds of banking activities.
(c) American Banking Opportunities.
i. Reasons for European banking success.
ii. Comparison of European and American methods.
- iii. Unusual opportunities for capital.
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ii. Partial recovery of the American commercial fleet.
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i. Steamship lines and shipping facilities.
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